THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Discovery that the Movements of the Paris Communists were Directed from London.

Demand by Girardin for a Liberal Republic in France.

Movement in the Assembly to Prolong Thiers' Term of Office.

Father Hyacinthe on the Cause of the Calamities to the Empire.

Third Reading in the German Parliament of the Alsace Incorporation Bill.

FRANCE.

DETERMINED TO CONSTITUTE SOMETHING.

VERSAILLES, PARIS.—Anything further will be known on Wednesday. On that day the Assembly will resume its sessions, and the reports of the committees on the meeting of the Assembly have been finished, through the press printing.

Another notable feature of Wednesday's meeting will be a grand discussion on the subject of the Republic. It is said that the Left Centre, headed by Casimir Perier, will then declare itself, and the Right Centre, headed by Count Daru, will follow suit. The Left Centre is composed of Republicans, and the Right Centre of Monarchists. The Left Centre has been discovered which show that the Republic of the Centre was elected from London.

PARIS, June 3.—It has been found out that the Central Committee of the International Club and several Belgian women were among the Paris Incendiaries.

THIERS PROCLAIMED THAT whatever attempts to impose upon him Army and Parliament will be faithfully exercised.

THE SPEECH OF THIERS

At Orleans, against Jules Simon by the Commune, to turn the Hotel de Ville, has been discovered.

THE PARIS MEMORIAL CHURCH.

PARIS, June 3.—The ruins have been submitted to reopen, but the cause has not been ascertained as yet.

REINSTATEMENT OF THIERS.

The Versailles Assembly has voted Thiers' Bastile by the purpose of reinstating the house of Thiers.

RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL AT PARIS.

PARIS, June 3.—No one is allowed to leave the city after 8 o'clock in the evening, from which hour all the gates are closed and entirely guarded the strength and armament until morning.

THE COMMISSION APPOINTED FOR THE reorganization of the army has decided by favor of the compulsory service of substitutes, similar to the law of Prussian Thiers, who recommended the restoration of the law of 1832.

DEATH OF GOVERNMENT.

Many deaths of government's youths.

Paris' executive the minister of war who have been great in the late insurrection, and who have now got here, is dissatisfied, and will leave for Paris.

Another report from version of Lord Lyons has been removed, the 1st of July. He left July, August, and September next, in said, before his long-lost friend Howells, takes it in charge.

Lord Lyons, Sir Joseph Banks, the bishop, and one of the executors of Lubbock has left a valuable bequest to the Royal Society, and Sir John Lubbock, among the manuscripts left by Tiedt.

Among many of the papers referring to Shakespeare, a letter, dated in 1776, a great number of lines of Shakespeare's plays, and long correspondence on literature and authorship with Voltaire.

Alfred P. Brotherhead writes to the swimming, pressingly, earnestly, deeply, for a Summer's day. "Will you do it knowingly—if follows in the 3d epistle (My Sire), under the head of "a Cryer."

Her eyes were brimming—brimming with tears.

With the first light of love;

Her cheeks were crimson—blushing, carnation, With the thrilling touch of love;

Her lips were parted—panting and hot With the kisses of love;

Her heart was throbbing—throbbing, throbbing, throbbing,

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MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

DAMAGES AND BENEFITS.

The right to take private property for public use, commonly called the right of eminent domain, is recognized in the Constitution of the United States as a prevailing principle of law; and since it had in some countries been exercised without making compensation to the owners, the constitution made provision for such compensation in all cases where the property should be taken by or under the authority of the United States. This provision has been copied into the constitutions of most, though not all, of the States. The new Constitution of Illinois enlarges the principle of compensation, so as to include cases of injury or damage to private property where the property itself is not taken.

There are two or three modes of assessing compensation to the owners of private property taken for public use. One is to give the value in money to the owner, regardless of any special advantages or results that may accrue to particular individuals, and the other is to assess the cost upon individuals specially benefited by a proposed improvement. The latter mode is to some a part of the old system of the feudal period and a part upon the individuals specially benefited. All of these methods have existed in this State heretofore, according to the particular facts and circumstances in each case.

There is a fair new pending in the Legislature which proposes to abolish all of these modes except the first, and to provide that, in every case where private property is taken or pushed on, the damages shall be paid wholly by the corporation or community taking it, and that no offset shall be made for resulting benefits to individuals. For example, the opening of a street or an alley, where none existed before, is held by the advocates of this bill to be of such general utility that the whole cost of the work, as well as the value of the land taken, should be paid for by the entire city. To take the simplest case, let us suppose that a man owns a lot in the middle of the block. The opening of an alley gives to the owner of each of the lots in the property on each side of it the right to a certain limited use of the alley as an alley. To that extent it is purely school improvement, or to general utility, and its direct benefits pertain to the property thus supplied with an outlet. The owner pays for the real estate taken to make the alley. For that he would get the "public, for whom" the alley is constructed, as all those whose property is benefited. It being taken for their use they should pay for it, the cost being equitably arranged between the several parties. It is to the opening of such alley, any man's property be damaged, though not "taken," he must be compensated, but by whom? By those for whose use and benefit his property was injured. It is true that the opening of public highway thereafter, and it open to the general public as such; but this is a matter of necessity for the proper exercise of the sanitary and police laws of the city. In the matter of opening a street the same principle is not applicable. In nine cases out of ten, where a new street is opened, it is done for the direct benefit of the property through which it is opened. The owners of the property thus benefited, or portions of that purpose, for the purpose of compensating for the property taken, and for those who use the property is taken, and they should pay ratably, according to the benefits, for the private property taken for their use. The Chicago *Times* asks, if a man's land is taken for the purpose of widening a street, should he be compensated for his property under the theory of having received a supposititious benefit? Such a case is not possible. If a street be widened or a new one opened, the value of the land ... the property which ... compensation must be made. The man cannot be charged with benefits resulting to the property actually taken; but the property not taken for the street, but which is no longer available for building, resulting from the improvement, should be taxed to pay for the private property taken or damaged for the benefit of the other. This is a proposition so plain, and so manifestly just, that it is difficult to see how any person can fail to understand it.

It is argued that if a man's property be benefited by a street opening, he will pay his just proportion of the cost by the increased taxable value of his property. This proposition is fallacious in more than one respect. Chicago is but a part of Cook County, and Cook County is but a part of Illinois. If the opening of a street is to be paid for by a portion of the property benefited, why not hold the whole people of Illinois to be liable for the payment of such general utility that the whole people of the State, as well as the whole people of Cook County, or the whole City of Chicago; but it does mean that when it is taken for any such purpose, part of that of the owner, whether that man be of the whole people or any portion of them, it must be paid for by somebody. That is all that the thirteenth section of the Bill of Rights provides upon that point. Upon the other point, as to the power of government to assess benefits for improvements upon property benefited, there can be no question, because that power is granted directly in the constitution, and has been affirmed by every court in the United States, national and State, over and over again.

We know there is sometimes a nice distinction between what is a public and what is a local improvement; but such questions are usually settled without difficulty. If such questions, not to determine any nice questions of this character, there is no necessity for any departure from the well-established principle that private property shall not be taken, or damaged, to private purposes, except where the property itself is not taken.

There are two or three modes of assessing compensation to the owners of private property taken for public use. One is to give the value in money to the owner, regardless of any special advantages or results that may accrue to particular individuals, and the other is to assess the cost upon individuals specially benefited by a proposed improvement. The latter mode is to some a part of the old system of the feudal period and a part upon the individuals specially benefited. All of these methods have existed in this State heretofore, according to the particular facts and circumstances in each case.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM. Written by himself. In three volumes. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. 480. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

The first volume of this work, which is to be the autobiography of Lord Brougham, is now published. It is a large octavo of 480 pages, and is printed in the usual excellent style of the three volumes of Harper's Library of Select Novels, the English edition of which is published by Routledge. The first volume of the work will be one of the most fascinating of the year. It is, as it professes to be, a complete Life of Johnson, in every literary, political, and personal point of view. It is, in fact, a history of the period in which Johnson lived, told with extreme vivacity and brilliancy, and with a personal interest which is rarely equaled in any biography. The Future State, a half-controversial, half-devotional work, by Rev. Dr. Adam, Gillies' Historic Recollections, the Edinburgh Collateral, and Gillies' Literary Miscellany, complete the volume. The Lives of Normans, and Swedes, and Greeks, and Romans, under the Roman Empire, will be given to some graphic pictures of the Northmen as they appear in those countries. The Annals is to be the second volume in order, which has been issued by the Harpers in the series of Standard Histories, which includes the Student's Hume, Gibbon's Rome, Lingard's History of England, and Hallam's Middle Ages. The Annals is a connected history of the most important events in the history of the world, from the creation to the present time, and is designed to be a complete manual of universal history. The first volume of the work, which is to be completed in two volumes, is now ready, and will be issued in the course of the month. It is a very valuable work, and will be found a most convenient book of reference for all students of history.

THE LIFE OF JESUS, By Mary G. Paxton. Chicago: J. C. Horner & Co. Price, cloth, $1.50.

This book is a compilation from the Gospels, and is designed for the use of Sunday-schools. It is a very good book of its kind, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

THE WORLD. By Mary G. Paxton. Chicago: J. C. Horner & Co.

These two little books, which are companions to the "Life of Jesus," being the second in the series of Sunday-school books, are very good of their kind, and will be found useful in Sunday-schools. Although they are very plain and unpretentious, are deserving of a very large sale. The first named is a compilation from the Gospels, and the latter has been prepared, recently, carrying the hero through the world, and with a reference to the "Better at Home" is in reality a sequel to it. Although juvenile story, full of interest, and good principles of conduct are illustrated in a way that is calculated to make a deep impression upon the minds of the young. The mechanical execution of the books is very good, and the illustrations are numerous and appropriate.

THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL, edited by Mrs. Mary G. Clarke, is filled with interesting matter for female reading, but is chiefly distinguished by the tad tasic with which it is made up, and the collection of poor cuts and old cuts in its pages, for which there can be no excuse. If a magazine is worth publishing at all, it is worth publishing well, and it is certainly old enough to have outgrown the antiquated, awkward, and old-fashioned style it exhibits.

We have received the June issue of the BUREAU, published by the Bureau Printing Co., Chicago, and devoted to the commercial, manufactures, and general industry of the United States in general, and promotion in particular. The leading papers are: "Railway Communication;" "Woman's Work and Wages;" "Farming on the Prairie;" "Steam Navigation in the Valley of the Mississippi;" "Storm Signals," by E. Colbert; and "Free Ferries," by Roger Sherman." To all edition to these the magazine contains a comprehensive digest of scientific, commercial and intellectual progress.

We have received from Messrs. Rogers & McCurdy, Chicago, a handsomely-printed volume, entitled "Sermons of Modern Thought: Little Breaches," illustrated with seven admirable etchings by F. P. Rogers. Some of the photo-lithographic process. The Werner Company have it for sale.

THE AMERICAN BUILDER, for June, is from the press, and contains a most handsome selection of valuable and interesting matter for builders. The leading articles are: "Block-building;" "Methods of Surveying Irregular Building Sites;" "Sanitary Condition of Chicago;" "Progress;" "Modern Styles in Building;" and "Roof Trusses." There is a great variety of editorial and miscellaneous matter. The illustrations of this number are a portrait of John Cochrane, the architect, and a design for a residence.

The edition of John Hay's poems, which we noticed a few days ago in detail, from advance sheets, is now out in very handsome style, and can be obtained from all booksellers. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The latest issue of the Appleton edition of Mrs. Craven's novels, translated by Hazelhurst, for which we are indebted to Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., is published uniform with the others in its series, and is printed in clear, handsome type, with very clear typography and excellent paper.

We are indebted to Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, for the STATUTES OF LABOR, passed at the third session of the Forty-first Congress.

A New Guide Book for Commercial Travelers, compiled by L. P. Brockett, M. D., has just been issued, devoted to the instruction of commercial travelers and sellers of goods by sample, and containing the laws of States and the affording the most suggestive directions and distances of towns accessible by railroads, measure of women in each, and their best localities, and other matters of interest, late, as well as the valuation of States and cities, and the amount of capital invested in banks and manufactures and trade throughout the country.

The current number of Every Saturday contains the following illustrations: "May," a full-page pastoral scene; "Distinction and Gentility," a fine engraving; four etchings, illustrative of scenes in the Paris commune; "Trusting," a very excellent engraving by J. D. Woodward, after a painting by Frederick Taylor; "Mercy and Truth," an engraving by Hennessy, after a painting by Gerome, which, opening with the declaration that "the political situation has become intolerable," proceeds to point out some of its peculiarities. Of course, the designs and sketches of the Art in Theory, the New South Wales, the Plaza de Toros, the Corps Legislatif, and the Palais de Justice, in Paris; "Herring Fleet coming out of Wick Bay," Loch Fyne, Scotland; and a very excellent picture of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club. The number of EVERY SATURDAY opens a new volume, and stitched, making a very decided change for the better in the convenience in handling it.

The May number of the

REGENERATION.

Sermon by the Rev. Stephen M. Tyng, Jr., of New York.

The Duty of the Church of Christ Towards Its Ministers.

Rev. Mr. Cheney's Flock Exhorted Not to Condemn Their Pastor.

"In Essentials, Unity; in Non-Essentials, Liberty; in All Things, Charity."

The Rev. S. H. Tyng, of New York, preached yesterday, in Unity Church, both morning and evening, to the largest congregations that ever assembled in that church.

In the morning the preacher took as his text Romans vi. 4: "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."

Mr. Tyng said that the baptism of adults now among Christians was the outward confession by the person baptized of a change of heart. He was present at the baptism of his own children, but it was not for them to speak for themselves. They were brought to Christ's Church, and committed into the care of the ministry. And in the case of infants it was a solemn covenant between the parents and God. Christ received little children in his arms, and blessed them, and commanded that they should be brought to him. Baptism was the sign of Divine regeneration, and was the seal of the covenant between God and man. The Church of Christ was the body of Christ, and therefore the Church was the kingdom of God. Christ was the Head of the Church, and the Church was the body of Christ. Christ was the Vine, and the Church was the branches. Christ was the Foundation, and the Church was the building. Christ was the Bridegroom, and the Church was the bride. Christ was the Shepherd, and the Church was the flock. Christ was the Captain, and the Church was the army. Christ was the Husband, and the Church was the wife. Christ was the Father, and the Church was the children. Christ was the Lord, and the Church was the servants. Christ was the Master, and the Church was the disciples. Christ was the Teacher, and the Church was the scholars. Christ was the Prophet, and the Church was the witnesses. Christ was the Priest, and the Church was the worshipers. Christ was the King, and the Church was the subjects. Christ was the Judge, and the Church was the jury. Christ was the Saviour, and the Church was the redeemed. Christ was the Life, and the Church was the living. Christ was the Resurrection, and the Church was the risen. Christ was the Ascension, and the Church was the ascended. Christ was the Glory, and the Church was the glorified. Christ was the Eternal, and the Church was the immortal. Christ was the Infinite, and the Church was the boundless. Christ was the Omnipotent, and the Church was the mighty. Christ was the Omniscient, and the Church was the wise. Christ was the Omnipresent, and the Church was the universal. Christ was the Holy, and the Church was the sanctified. Christ was the Righteous, and the Church was the justified. Christ was the Perfect, and the Church was the complete. Christ was the Eternal, and the Church was the everlasting. Christ was the Blessed, and the Church was the happy. Christ was the Beautiful, and the Church was the lovely. Christ was the Pure, and the Church was the spotless. Christ was the Love, and the Church was the loving. Christ was the Faithful, and the Church was the true. Christ was the Almighty, and the Church was the strong. Christ was the Conqueror, and the Church was the victorious. Christ was the Crown, and the Church was the glory. Christ was the Rock, and the Church was the foundation. Christ was the Corner-stone, and the Church was the building. Christ was the Temple, and the Church was the worshipers. Christ was the Altar, and the Church was the sacrifice. Christ was the Priest, and the Church was the offering. Christ was the Sun, and the Church was the moon. Christ was the Day, and the Church was the night. Christ was the Light, and the Church was the darkness. Christ was the Heaven, and the Church was the earth. Christ was the Spirit, and the Church was the body. Christ was the Head, and the Church was the members